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as before. Continue the process with the potash and acid solutions alternately until all lumps are broken up. The disintegrated material can then be thoroughly washed and further treated in the usual manner."

Another deposit that is of remarkable interest was struck in sinking an artesian well at Cambridge, Maryland, a few months since. It contains a number of new and strange forms, but the most remarkable is a perfect disc with the raphe and nodules of a *Navicula*. Three species have been observed, two of which have a rim closely resembling that of *Melosira sulcata*. Specimens of *Triceratium*, including the curious *Triceratium Marylandica*, are also pretty abundant. It is to be hoped that some of our American workers will figure the new forms of this deposit and not wait for the work to be done abroad. We hope to have something further to say about it.

C. HENRY KAIN.

Forms of *Platanus occidentalis*.

I have for many years past pointed out to botanical friends the forms of planes of the character indicated at p. 247, Vol. xiii. The one with the rounder leaves has them also thin, and of a dull green tint. The variety with the more pointed leaves has them also coriaceous and with a shining surface. I find the two forms together over the whole Atlantic slope, so far as I have seen, both in the same localities. Any one can soon learn to distinguish the trees, even when passing them on railroad trains. When we collect the specimens and dry them, it is, however, very difficult to define the difference. I have several times tried to do so with no satisfaction. In regard to variations, gardeners find they can be perpetuated by seeds as well as by cuttings. In this respect, a variation has not the different behavior from a species that at one time was supposed to characterize it.

THOMAS MEEHAN.

Euphrasia officinalis L.

The note on this plant (Vol. xiii., p. 232) indicates that on the northern Atlantic slope its preferences are for rather dry situations. It may be of interest to add that in my Alaskan col-

lections of 1883, I found the var. *Tatarica*, Benth.—a form growing but one or two inches high—in the glacial regions, in low, swampy, grassy places. THOMAS MEEHAN.

Long Island Plants.

In Mr. Julius A. Bisky's list of plants "not before reported from Long Island," in the January BULLETIN, I notice *Solanum Carolinense*, L., and *Symphytum officinale*, L. The former Dr. Torrey mentions in the State Flora (1843) as growing in "fields on Long Island, near Newtown"; the latter I find in Miller and Young's Catalogue of Suffolk County Plants. In June of last year I found *Myosotis verna*, Nutt., between Greenport and Southold.

FRANK N. TILLINGHAST, Greenport, L. I.

Index to Recent American Botanical Literature.

Æchmea Mexicana, Baker. (Gard. Chron., i., 3d Series, p. 8).
Botanical Necrology for 1886.—Asa Gray. (Am. Journ. Sci., xxxiii., 164, 165.)

Among European botanists of distinction who died during the past year are Edouard Morren, Rev. Wm. W. Newbould, Dr. Wm. Hildebrand, Dr. Henry F. Hance, Prof. T. G. Orphanides, and Prof. J. W. A. Wygand. A notice of Dr. Wygand is published in the Botanical Gazette for January. Prof. Edward Tuckerman is the most notable loss among American botanists. *Carpenteria Californica*. (Garden, xxxi., pp. 100, 101, plate 581.)

Another beautiful plate of this showy shrub is here published. In noting the one in the Botanical Magazine (plate 6911), on p. 19 of the BULLETIN, we stated that its native habitat is still uncertain. This statement was based on Sir J. D. Hooker's remark in describing that plate, "it is singular that the exact native country of so fine a shrub as *Carpenteria* should be doubtful." Mr. W. M. Canby has called our attention to the oversight, stating that he possesses specimens collected by Dr. Eisen, labelled "Big Dry Creek, Sierra Nevada, Fresno Co., Cal." The original of the species in the Torrey Herbarium bears no exact locality.